APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,642	12/17/2001	Patrick Baudisch	D/A1188Q	8515

			EXAMINER
7590	08/13/2004		ROSWELL, MICHAEL

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 08/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/015,642	BAUDISCH ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Michael Roswell	2173	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 September 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 June 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

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Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20020919</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claims 8 and 18 are objected to because of the following informalities: the claims fail to

terminate in the proper punctuation. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogle, IV (US

Patent 5,923,307), hereinafter Hogle.

Regarding claim 1, Hogle teaches providing image information data for an image and

replicating the image information to provide image information data associated with display

areas, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such

as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches transforming at

least one of the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on

each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least

two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image,

shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping

region, at col. 2, lines 1-8.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Hogle teaches in Fig. 4 the transforming and display of multiple objects between multiple viewing areas, which encompasses applicant's claimed transforming of two and three image information datum.

Regarding claim 4, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 5, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 6, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 7, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught

as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 8, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 9, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 10 and 11, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches providing image information data for an image and replicating the image information to provide image information data associated with a first and second display areas, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the

resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer

situated to view the image, shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous

and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8.

Regarding claim 13, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data further

comprising the second image information data, taught as the display of objects between two

monitors, at col. 1, lines 63-67.

Regarding claim 14, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data

comprising scaling the image information data, taught as taught as the resizing of windows or

other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 15, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image

information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image

is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently

as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at

the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 16, Hogle teaches transforming the first image information data

comprising transforming the first image information data such that when an image is displayed

from the first image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of

the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 17, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 18, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 19, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claims 20 and 21, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 22, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1,

lines 62-67. Furthermore, Hogle teaches replicating the image information to provide image information data associated with first and second display areas, taught inherently as the object data provided to a monitor in order to display objects such as windows and images, at col. 1, lines 32-67. Hogle also teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous to a viewer situated to view the image, shown as Window C of Fig. 4, and taught as the use of a contiguous and non-overlapping region, at col. 2, lines 1-8. Hogle further teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art pertains to multiple monitor systems similar to those of the claimed invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (703) 305-5914. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

　　　Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell
7/23/2004

CAO (KEVIN) NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER